CHILDREN. In the Legislature vesterday Senator Bixby submitted a minority report giving his opinions on the cost of governing this city. Mr. Catlin introduced a resolution condemning the Capitol and proposing that another be built elsewhere. Mr. Brooks introduced a bill to prevent the sais of liquors to children, and to suppress the practice of allowing them to play "pool for drinks."

SUPPRESSING VICE. A BILL TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM DANGEROUS TEMPTATIONS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 11.-The temptations now held out in large cities for children to lead a life of vice are alarming thousands of parents. Added to these are inces to corrupt children who have no innate tendency toward vice. Taese subjects have lately been drawn to the attention of Erastus Brooks, and to-day, in the Assembly, he introduced a bill which is intended to give islative aid to men and women who may endeavor to save children from evil ways. The first section of the bill is directed at that vice which is expressively known under the name of "pool for drinks;" or the playing of that game of billiards for glasses of liquor. Stripped of legal verbiage, the section declares that anyone who sells drink to a boy or girl under sixteen, or permits boys to play billiards in barrooms, sha'l be guilty of a misdemeaner. The boy or girl may be detained as a witness. In a memorial accompanying the bill said that this section is intended "to prevent the atrocious practice of pool-playing for drinks, by which very many children, especially in our large cities, are taught to gamble in low saloons, at an early age for liquer, and soon graduate in the school of vice.
It is also intended to prevent children being sent by parents, who inhabit tenement-houses and hovels, and ere drink to intoxication, for liquor."

The second section gives authority to enter disrept table houses for the purpose of rescuing young girls who may have been entired into such places. The records of the character of the house, on file at the Police Department, are made prima facie evidence. Under present laws a spy system s been employed to get evidence in such cases, and

A third section of the bill authorizes any magistrate having criminal jurisdiction to commit a child to some itable institution when it has been convicted of dis

charitable institution when it has been convicted of disobeying the law. The section is intended to permit
young children convicted of petty offences to be sent
to a charitable institution instead of to a jail
or pententiary. The memorialists say: "Only recently
in New-York a child was locked up for ten days in the
city prison on conviction of stealing a doil. So too,
children held as witnesses of offences are now compelled
to be locked in houses of detention with the most depraved adults of both sexes, and frequently leave them
adopts in vice."

A fourth section is intended to prevent the frequenting of theatres by very young children at night. It declares that any officer of a theatre who shall adont to
any theatrical exhibition in the evening a child actually
or apparently under fourteen years of age, not accompanied by some reputable male person, shall be stuifty of
a misdemeanor. Any such child found in
a theatre shall be arrested. Another subject is touched
in Section 5. This forbids the setting to children
of firearms or "any written or printed account of murder, rape, robbery or forgery." The memorialists say:
"Many a child is induced to commit crime by reading
the flash literature of the day."

GENERAL LAW-MAKING. ANOTHER STEP TOWARD THE TAX COMMISSION-NEW RAILROAD BILL INTRODUCED.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 11 .- The Legislature at last 1s apparently in a mood to follow the Governor's policy of having the laws on taxation revised by a commission. This policy is accepted in no thankful spirit, however, and an attempt is making to limit its effect by imposing upon the pro ed commission the duty of consulting with the Legis ere while at work at their task. The Joint Committee on Taxation of the two Houses submitted to-day a re olution authorizing the Governor " to appoint a taxation mission of not less than three nor more than seven The idea of limiting the commission and aking it, in fact, merely an advisory board was ex pressed in the following words: "The said committee is to counsel with and aid the Joint Committee from In this shape the resolution was adopted by the Senate. As the Assembly has already expressed by a large vote its opinion that a commission ought to be appointed, there is no reason to doubt that the reso-

lation will be passed by it immediately.

Mr. Low, of Niagara County, introduced again his bill h an International Park at Niagara Falls. It gives authority to a Commission " to appraise and couon" the lands needed for a park about the Falls. If this proceeding is approved by the next Legislature the

Construction of a park may be begun.

Mr. Bergh's bill for the whipping of wife-benters has drawn out a protest from the Westbury Peace Society of Queens County. The members of this society on Janu-

shame that we have seen the proposition of establishing the whipping-post in this state for the punishment of men who maltreat or beat their wives. We most carnestly remonstrate against the passage of such a bill, as it is a relic of barbarism debasing in its tendency, and should never be tolerated smoons an enlightened and Christian people.

Mr. Duguid introduced one of the most important bills

of the Hepburn Railway Investigating Committee—that for the appointment of a Board of Railroad Comfor the appointment of a Board of Railroad Com-missioners. Mr. Dugnid himself was a member of this committee, and therefore is well acquainted with all the arguments in favor of the passage of such a measure. A year ago he fatro-duced a similar bill in the Assembly, but it was surper-seded in the interest of members by the bill forbidding discrimination in rates. The bill is in precisely the same form as that of last year, with the exception that the Associate Railway Commissioners are to receive \$7,000 instead of \$4.000 annual salary. This increase of salary is intended to remove the commissioners are to be three in number. Mr. Dugnid intends to push his bill, and from the temper of the Assembly toward cor-porations it will probably pass that bedy. It may safely be predicted, however, tout the bill will fail in the Benate.

porations it will probably pass that b. dy. It may safely be predicted, however, that the bill will fail in the Senate.

The last of the reports on the McCarthy Charter for New-York City was submitted to the Legislature to-day. It came from Senator Bixby, the only Democratic member of the committee. He says no one will charge that since 1876 there has been any systematic corruption in any form in any of the city departments. He thinks a new charter for the city is not demanded by the people or by any emergency. The charter for 11873, under which the Government is now conducted, is one of the best the city ever had. The expenses of the city are too large and should be reduced; and whatever measure is calculated to secure or promote the purpose of a safe and intelligent economy will have his bearty support, and so much of the bill proposed by the majority of the committee as will serve that end meets his approval.

In the Senate to-day the bill to enable the Engle Fire Insurance Company of New-York to he d real estate, was reported favorably from the finaurance Committee.

The bill to prevent executors and others from mingling trust runds with their own shoneys was enased.

Mr. Daguid has brought in a bill relative to summary proceedings by mandamus which provides that in addition to cases already provided for, a writ of mandamus hasy be granted to compel any common carrier to perform his duries, whether the same be those recognized by the common cerrier or not.

In the Assembly to-day, Mr. Shanley offered a resolution calcing on the Attorney-General to investigate certain charges against the Rocksway Beach Improvement Company, which is said to be composed of non-residence of this State who are taking advantage of State laws to the detriment of the interests of the residents of this state.

Mr. Turck called up his resolution that the Speaker

this State.

Mr. Turck called up his resolution that the Speaker appoint a committee of five to revise, harmonize and consolutate the excite laws of the State, which infer a brief debate, was adopted.

Mr. Callin introduced a resolution to-day denouncing the Capitol as a hopeless failure, and proposing that a

the Capitol as a hopeless failure, and proposing that a special committee be appointed to treat with New-York or Syneuse, with the view of erecting — new Capitol in citiar place, the State to contribute only \$4.000,000.

THE RECEPTION OF MRS. VAN ZANDT.

Mrs. Wynant Van Zandt and Miss Van Zandt

of No. 159 Lexington ave., held a reception yesterday

afternoon from 4 o'clock until 7. The front room on the second floor was used as the main supper room, and a mailer room below contained a table spread with ampting delicacies. The supper was furnished by larcei, and the flowers were from Kiunder's. Mrs. Vau Eandt wore a costume of carnet velvet trimmed with garnet satin and lace, and diamond ornaments. Miss Van adt were a dress of white satin, trimmed with Spanish ace and pearls. She wore in her hair a large pearl tiars. Among the invited guests were Mrs. William Astor, ont, Mesars, McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Sam ei A. Warner, Mrs. De Navarro, Mrs. Eastman Johnson, and Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles coodhus, Mrs. Charles Parker, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, hn Sherwood, Mrs. William Oothout, John Jay, etdamin H. Field, Mrs. David Dudley Field, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, ir., Mrs. Robert L. Cutting, Mrs. William Rhinelander, T. J. Oakley Rhine-lander. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, the Misses d Peyster, Mrs. John Taylor Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Lis-conard Biowart, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, fr. and Mrs. Columbus Letin, Mrs. Winthrop Ray, lies Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Coventry Waddell, Mrs. T. F. leagher, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow. Protesor and frs. Dersems, Mr. and Mrs. & Caromisuix, Mr. and Mrs. Incress Pall Commodure and Mrs. Baldwin, Mice Lelloy,

Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Hugh T. DieBey, Mrs. Edward N. Tailer, the Misses Tatler, Augus Belmont, jr., Mrs. T. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernechan, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Loridard, Miss Kernecban, Mrs. Wagstaff, Miss Barnard, Miss Hamersley, M s. han, Mrs. Wagstaff, Miss Barnerd, Miss Hamerskey, st. s. Gilbert, Mrs. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. and Mrs. Daniel Torrance, Mrs. and Mrs. Frederic Neibon, Mrs. and Mrs. Daniel Torrance, Mrs. and Mrs. Frederic Neibon, Mrs. and Mrs. Daniel Torrance, Mrs. and Mrs. Buchanan Washrop, Mrs. Dr. Seabury, Miss. Seabury, Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Miss. Jones, Mrs. Engene Kelly, Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Miss. Jones, Mrs. E. P. Field, Mrs. John D. Jones, Mrs. Floyd Jones, Mrs. E. P. Field, Mrs. Jone D. Jones, Mrs. Floyd Jones, Mrs. E. P. Field, Mrs. Jone D. Jones, Mrs. Edward, Mrs. Lathers, the Misses Lethers, Miss Leary, Mrs. and Mrs. Albert, the Misses Lethers, Miss Leary, Mrs. and Mrs. Albert, the dore B. Bronson, the Misses Eronson, Mrs. Robert W. Rutherfurd, Mrs. James H. Stelbuns, Miss Stebbuns, Mr. and Mrs. Engene Schieffelin, Mrs. and Mrs. Edgar S. Schieffelin, Mrs. Dr. Wood, Commodore and Mrs. Carrison, Miss McLean, Miss Rendall, Mrs. Enger Schieffelin, Mrs. Dr. Wood, Commodore and Mrs. Gartison, Miss Busself, Mrs. Van Kensselaer, N. M. Ecckwith, Richard O'Gorman, Mrs. Dr. Francis Debsteld, Mrs. Joseph Delafield, Mrs. Charles Moran, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. George Gart, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Withtroo, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Schermerneru, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Schermerneru, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Schermerneru, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Edwinsten, Mrs. Dr. Van Boren, Mrs. George Gart, Mrs. Henry Cost, Mrs. Breese, Mrs. Konnize. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mrs. Hamilton

THE BARONESS DE THOMSEN'S TEA

The Baroness de Thomsen gave a large teaparty yesterday afternoon at her house, No. 6 West Twenty-first-st. About 450 invitations were issued. The table was spread by Pinard, and the music was furnished by Stub. Three florists prepared the decorations-Gabrielson, McConnoll and Pennock. Among the large floral pieces were an open parasol on a tray, a white swan and a tea-pot and cup resting upon a solver. In the front parlor was a footiain of colegne, trimmed with smilax. A large painting of the Emperor of Brazil, adorning the wail between the two mantle-places, was trimeded with smilax flowers. Two young misses, Sylvia de Thomsen, daughter of the Baroness, and Macia Tueresa de Perinat, presented the guests with bouqueis-The Baroness de Thomsen wore a dress of black satin with trimming of steel and jet, and diamond ornaments.

Among the invited guests were Dr. Schumacher, the German Consul-General; Baron Liebenstein, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. E. Higgins, Mrs. Robert Cutting, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. A. E. Tucker, Mrs. David Dudley Field, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Wagstaff, Mrs Isaac N. Phelos, Mrs. Samuel Jones, Mrs. John H. Wat-son, Miss Watson, Mrs. Walter C. Stokes, Mrs. Cos D. Isaac A. Friches, Airs. Sander C. Stokes, Mrs. Coe D. Tows, Mrs. Lee, Miss Catharine Tracy, Mrs. and Miss Schleffeim, Mrs. Manton Marble, Miss Lambard, Mrs. Alexander Taylor, Mrs. Parson, Miss Chamberiain, Mrs. Turnure, Mrs. Joseph Marie, Miss Chamberiain, Mrs. Turnure, Mrs. Joseph Marie, Miss Marie, Mrs. Bettner, Mrs. Kearny Warren, Mrs. John A. Robinson, Mrs. Thomas Meagher, Mrs. H. Munn, Mrs. A. Fersando de Navarro, Signor Flores, John W. Hamersley, Miss Hamersley, Balvador de Mendonca, Brazilian Consul-General, General D. Butterfield, General McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. Banca, of Peru, General Lawrence, Miss Baruard, Miss Frances Barmard, Hippolito de Urtarte, Consul-General of Spain, and wife, Judge and Mrs. Dillon, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. R. H. L. Townseld, Mrs. Commodore Garrison, Miss Randul, Dr. Walker, W. Stemmler, Mrs. F. Halsey, Mrs. Engene Kelly, Mrs. Hicks-Lord, Mrs. del Calvo, Mrs. Charles Munzinger, Miss Bloodgood, Mrs. and Miss Cotting, Miss Alice Greeniear, Mrs. Parks, the Misses Modfat, Mrs. de Perinat, Mrs. Antonio Ferry, Mrs. James H. Stebbdins, Miss Stebbins, Mrs Von Stade, Delancy Nicoll.

THE WARDBOBE OF AN ACTRESS STOLEN.

In the boarding-house at No. 320 East Eighteenth-st., live several theatrical persons, among the number Marie Geistinger, who plays a leading role at the Thalia Theatre in the Bowery. the boarding-house about 7 o'clock last evening, and half an hour later the only persons in the house were Mrs. Wilson, the landlady, and her servants. They were in the basement until nearly 8 o'clock. At that time one of the servants went up stairs to the second floor on an errand and discovered all the doors on that floor standing wide open. Mrs. Wilson was called and she saw that a trunk belonging to the actress was missing. The trunk had been piaced in the ball outside Madame Gelstinger's room. A messinger was sent to the Thalia Theatre to inquire if the actress had ordered her trunk to be tre to inquire if the actress had ordered her trunk to be removed from the boarding-house, and the answer received convinced Mrs. Wilson that the trank had been stolen. An examination of the rooms showed that nothing else had been touched by the thieves who had entered the house by means of false keys. When the police were informed of the robbery, a partoinan on duty in Eighteenth-st. remembered having seen a man and a boy carrying the trunk from the house toward Third-ave, about 7:30 p. m.

Madame Geistinger was kept in ignorance of the robbery last might, but Manager Amberg of the Thisia Theatre, said that the dresses contained in the stolen trunk were made by Worth in Prins, and were valued at \$2,000. They were to have been used by the actress in the play of "Favart."

DANCING AT TWO SOCIABLES.

The Fifth reception this season of the Manoia Sociables took piece last night at the house of Walter Berlin, No. 52 West Fifty-first-st., Mr. Berlin was assisted in receiving the guests by his sister, Miss Berlin. The music was furnished by Lander, the supper by Marcat, and the flowers by Burns, The floral decorations were eviensive, a large circular piece containing the words "La Manola" Queens County. The members of this society on January 30, adopted the following remonstrance to the Legislature:

It is with feelings of inexpressible regret and shame that we have seen the proposition of establishing the withping-post in this state for the punishment of men who maltreat or the punishment of men who makes the proposition of the punishment of men who makes the proposition of the punishment of men who makes the proposition of the punishment of men who makes the proposition of the punishment of men who makes the proposition of the punishment of men who makes the proposition of the punishment of men who makes the proposition of the punishment of men who makes the proposition of the punishment of men who makes the proposition of the punishment of men who makes the proposition of the punishment of men who men at a third proposition of the proposition of the punishment of men who men at the proposition of the proposition of the punishment of the proposition of the punishment of men who men at the proposition of th

One of the Mosaic socialises took piges hast night at the phouse of Miss Sherlock, No. 24 West Twenty-write st. The members of this society have a monthly rociable and an annual lancy dress yarty. Among those bresent last night were the Misses Lalor, Miss Alles Norton, Miss Cors Anderson, Miss Thy Caro, Miss Parraga, Miss Conway, Miss French, Miss Kaight, H. S. Anderson, Authony Maden, Frederick Mathanese, F. Parraga, F. Warren and Ricardo Gibbs.

THE COLLECTION OF DUTIES ON SUGAR.

LEITER FROM SECRETARY SHEEMAN TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE-THE POSITION OF THE THEASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Chamber of Commerce received yesterday a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the report of the committee appointed by the Chamber to investigate the alleged tilegal collection of duties on sugar, in which he was requested to resemd his order of September 2, 1879, and to refund the excess of duties collected under it, above the lawful duties, as prescribed by existing statutes. Secretary Sherman's letter is sub-

stantially as follows:

that prior to the order referred to, this Dipartment had been imported which had been artificially colored, for the sale purpose of introducing them into this country as of a color and grade below that which fairly belonged to them, thus defrautang the Government of a large amount of its cutchins revenue, running honest importers, and depriving the suggestion that the fairly belonged to them to fits cutchins revenue, thung honest importers, and depriving the suggestion and them. Two cases had been tried in the Courts—one in San Franches, and one in Baitmore in which such franches, and one in Baitmore in which such franches, and one in Baitmore in which such franches the Ceut's ruled as a matter of law that it is the right and duty of officers of customs to look through the franchent attended to all disguises. This doctrin must connend itself to the common scase of every honest man. To hold that a limporter may import sugar, the true color of which is above No. 20. Duten sandard, manifestly colored so as to reduce it apparently to below No. 7, would be to hold out a premium for dishonesty and fraud.

The Department, therefore, under the order of September 2, 1879, has undertaken to look through the fraudalent color and assess duly upon the sugar at its true color, in exceeding this order, it is cauted in your report that a thousand suits have arisen, aggregating nearly \$1,000,000. The order was promped by the highest sense of official duty, with no other object than to prevent frauds upon the revenue, and to protect honest importers and sugar producers. Nothing has occurred to shake the confidence of the department as to the correctness of the course pursued. The Government will be prepared for a trial of the pending cases in the courts as soon as they can be reached. It will be seen, therefore, that the request to abandon the suits and refused to duties in confidence of the department as to the correctness of the course pursued. The Government will be prepared for a trial of the pending cases in the countries w

MARRIED IN FEAR OF A RAZOR.

Samuel G. Courtney, as referee, has just filed his report in a singular sait for the annulment of a marriage, and Justice Douohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, signed the decree annulling it. The suit is brought by Jessie Hunt Rishey, a music proprietor. The defendant is David H. Risbey, a young man aving in Harlem. He threatened to cut the youn woman's throat with a razor one day in 1878 when he was recovering from a debauch. The story was pub-lished in full at the time in the newspapers. Mr. Court-ney fluds that the plaintiff was compelled into the mar-

Little Gracie had been told that it was impolite to take the last bisont on the table. The other morning, at breakfast, she was observed to gaze long and earnestly at the solitary biscult on the breakfast free temptation at last proved too great. Reaching for the coveted morsel, she exclaimed f "Oh, mamma, I'we almost 'taveed I dess I won't be polite to-day. I'll wait till tome day when I min't to hungry.—Hoston Transcript.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA. VIEWS OF GENERAL MILLER-PROSPERSIS CONDI-

TION OF THE STATE. "I do not know as I have much to tell you about the Passic Coast. But let me find you nells r, used then we can have a little chat, if you desire it." The speaker was Senator-elect Milier, of Cali-fornia, who sirived, accompanied by his wife ned daugater, at the Fifth Avenue II stell on Tuesday. About the medium size, well built, weighths, perimpa, 170 pounds, his general appearance is that of a hale, hearty gentleman of fifty. Itls hair is dark, while his heavy mustache is stronked with gray. His manneceare most

gental. "When did you arrive?" the reporter inquired. "I reached New-York only a couple of hours ago having come from the West to be present at the m-auguration and to attend an Executive session of the Senate should one be held. It is a little doubtful just when I shad return, but probably in May."

"Did you see General Garfield on your way East ?"

"Yes; I stopped over one day especially to see the President-cleet, who is an old friend of mine. What fild he say, you ask. Well, he said a good many things, but I cannot tell you, because I think it would be a breach of faith to do so. He appeared very cheerful and tooked well, and was hard at work at his inaugural. As to when he goes to Washington, I do not remember having heard the exact date. I suppose it will be the latter

" How was his election received in California." "Although our State, as you know, gave her electoral votes for General Hancock, I think that the feeling is one of satisfaction. Party spirit has subside I, and now they look ferward to his administration with a good they look ferward to his administration with a good deal of pleasure. Those who voted against him on ac-count of the Morey letter are ashumed of themselves, the better class and more intelligent Democrats Jenounc-ing the whole affair as most secrataious. The whole State was very much startled by the letter. It could not have been viscously and the startled by the letter. not have been circulated at a more fatal time, and when the proof of the formery was published it was too late.

the proof of the forcery was published it was too late. Had it not been for that letter our State would have given 3,000 or 4,000 Sepublican majority."

"Is the anti-Chinese invenient still as bitter?"

"Yes, just as much; in fact more so, I think, then it ever was. There was the vote, 153,000 outd, against the Chinese immigration, and Sou in favor. That speaks for itself. The matter is pretty well unnerstood in the East, and there have been some very startling statements published, but the truth has not been evagerated. It is simply frightful in the Chinese quarter. The immicipal authorities have worked and worked and spent money lavisbly, but they seem powerless to effect asy permanent good. The evil must be fealt with by the General Government, and the people have fathightat it will deal with it just as soon as it is practicable."

"Has your State pressed for representation in the Cabinet if"

"No, it has not. Of course the people on the Facilia.

"Has your State pressed for representation in the Cabinet?"
No. It has not. Of course the people on the Facific Onar would leek highly honored if General Garfield invited one of its prominent men into his Cabinet. They have not urged has matter by sending depurations to Meuter, as some of the other States have. On the whole I do not taink the people expect it very much, although I have heard several names mentioned."
"How does California stand generally, on matters other

"How does California stand generally, on marters other than political t"
I may say that we are very prosperous. Our farmers and ranchmen are continted, about all they desire being funciessed fornage. Much of the wheat crop has not been moved for want of ships. This evil will be removed, they think, when the canal or ship rallway is finished. These projects they are very much in favor of. Socially we are in a happy state. K-aracylism is dead. We hardly ever hear of the Sand Lots. Our wine Industries are flourishing, and recaless stock gambling has to a considerable outent been done away with."

MR. CHANDLER ON REPUBLICAN FEELING. HIGH EXPECTATIONS OF THE INCOMING ADMINIS-TRATION-MR. BLAINE IN THE CABINET.

William E. Chandier, of New-Hampshire, said the other night to a THILUNG reporter, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel:

"I have just returned from Washington and cannot, therefore, tell you about the political feeling in New-England. Before I left it was, I think, the universal opinion that General Garffeld would make the best President the country has had for years. No one of his predecessors has goon to the White House with such a thorough knowledge of what this Government needs what its Chief Executive should do for people, and few, if uny, of our honored Presidents have had such scholarly attainments and literary abiuty. Itell you that the people of the United States have elected a man to the highest office to their gift who will be a fit representative of their great ration. There is a feeling of very great satisfaction among the Republicans at Washington at the turn affairs here taken. The Republicans will soon be in the amjority; that is one reason. Another is because of the failures of the Democratic party. Their leaders

failures of the Democratic party. Their leaders have proved themselves so utterly incompetent to shaps National affairs, while they have been in power, the there is little danger of the party securing new permins."

"What is the latest goost about the Cabbet f"

I do not think their is much "hirest about it. Affairs are pretty much the same as they were, it beling is negative centerled that Senator Elline will be Secretary of State, Still I do not think that General Gardeid has firsted the position to Mr. Blatte, although I believe he will surely do so."

England would be satisfied?"

"Yes, I do: I have not heard from any reliable source that there was a probability of two Cammer Ministers long called from New-England. The appointment of Senator itiains would be so very satisfactory to the prople of New-England that they would not expect anything more."

THE DANGERS OF MORMONISM.

GOVERNOR NEIL, OF IDAHO, URGES LUGISLATIVE ACTION TO SUPPRIES THE GROWTH OF THE ARROGANT SECT-THE LEGISLATURE INDIFFER-

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11 .- A disputch from Bolse City, Idano, says; The Legislature adjourned this evening. Covernor Neil sent in a second unti-polygamy measage to both houses of the Legislature last Suturday, which but the Morason members in a great rage. The

message to both houses of the Legislature last Shurdey, which put the Moranon members in a great rage. This Governor said:

I must again direct attention to the spread of polygamy in this ferritory under the fostering inflaence of the Mormon Church. As reasonable singustions contained in my communication delivered at the opening of your session have not yet once moted upon. I deem it proper to once more advert to the subject, and arge the immediate adopting of stringent measures to exhipping the cevil. Pergamy is a decrine of the homocome court in and its practice a proced and made chaque or upon the members of the Church for the purpose of building them more firmly to the organization that Johnson leaders have chrewdly calculated that by making a large eminantly interested in the crime, the members of the society to the members of the society for a political scenario to aid in carrying into exception the political scenario of the society for such a plural wife as a concurre, and up a her characte, to up the least effects to term, as the times, when a some it is imposed by law, the particulate the purpose to protection and describe to the Church. Becaused from that opinion and describe to the Church. Becaused from that official and describe to the Church. Becaused from that official and describe to the Church. Becaused from that official and describe to the Church. Becaused from that official and describe to the Church. Becaused from that official and describe to the Church. Becaused from the formulation of the particular play of the solvents, therefore, that toys, any same element of strength to the American the protects and the the particular of the particular play of the solvents therefore, that toys, any same element of strength to the American to Edward the strength of the formulation of the particular of which profess to believe that the design of its leader to subvert this dovernment and then for the formulation with the point of the formulation with a number of the first that it could a superities to be

That this must be the end all agree who have given the subject serious study.

They are making rapid strides toward the attainment of temporal power on the Facilic Coast. Until its completely under their control, and by the spreading-out points they are seeking to overturn and saudue the States of Coleration and Nevada and the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico and Wyoming. It is certainly time to resognize and provide by legislation for the severe punishment of all who preach or practice polygeany, and all who, in the name of religion, seek to undermine the allegiance of citizens to us.

So long as you tolerate the sort of eneroachments that are being made upon the Territory by the Urah theograpy, and permit polygamy to be practised and treasonable

be long as you tolerate the sort of eneroachments that are being made upon the Territory by the Utan theorracy, and permit polygamy to be practised and treasonable doctrine to be preached, you are lostering an element thinnical to the peace and security of the Territory. The country, believing that a thing so absurd would more quickly fail to pieces if let alone, for this reason the eforts of the church to secure temporal power have been regarded with indifference. But, mines this peculiar people renounce their erimmal practices and political alons, the time must son come when it will be ine duty of the Government to root up Mormonism and all that the term implies. That such a conflict would end in the complete destruction of the Mormon Church no same person doubts. All that I desire is that this sect be made to obey the laws and that they shall not be permitted to prease or practice crunes or preason or teach doctrines of hostiny to the United States.

The Legislature paid no attention to the Governor's The Legislature paid no attention to the Governor's

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.-The American Library Association met at the Johns Hockins University this morning after a two-days' session in Washington. The members were the guests of the University by invitation of Professor Gilman, who made an address of welcome.

which was responded to by Mr. Justin Wieser, of Har-verd University. Invitations were then extended to the Association by Dr. Morison to visit the Peabody Insti-ure and attend the rehearsal of a symphony concart, and by John H. B. Letrobe to visit the recome of the His-torical Society and the Atereantitic Library. After lunch the association was addressed by Mr. Latrobe, and the association was addressed by Mr. Latrobe, and the association was addressed by Mr. Latrobe.

CAPTAIN EADYS PROJECT.

HIS VALUE IN HIS SUICERSA, AND HIS DISBELLED IN SCHEMES FOR CANALS ACROSS THE LETGINGS.
A TRIBUNK reporter found Captain Eads at the Giber House hat evening a few minutes before he

took the tram for Pailadelphia. Captain Eads expressed his confidence that favorable action would ultimately be taken by Congress upon his scheme of au interoceanic ship radroad. The Youse Committee, he said, has already reported favorably upon it, but the matter would never be brought up in the House again unless action were first taken by the Sennte.

"Will Congress reach any action upon it thu session 7"

"I think the chances are just about even." "The Mexican Government authorizes you to pledge the proceeds of the railroad to foreign countries. Will much of the capital be raised abroad ?"

"None, if the action of Congress is propitious. The United States is the only Government to which the meome will be pledged, and it will be very easy to raise the necessary capital on this eide of the water."

"Will the amount to which the capital was originally to be limited be sufficient ?"

" Undoubtedly."

"How will your project affect that of De Les-

"The Pannua tidewater canal will never be completed. De Lesseps, however, unless the United States should absolutely interdict it, will push the work upon his canal as long as a cent of money is to be had. I do not mean to say that a canal could not be constructed across the Isthmus of Panama, bu that it would never pay for the amount of capital

be constructed across the Isthmus of Panama, but that it would never pay for the amount of capital invested. My railroad could be completed long before his canal. Even if the Panama route were the only one, the canal would never pay."

"What is the outlook for the Nicaragna route?"

"That plan will never be pushed. The object of those who propose it is to prevent any means whatever of conveying ships across the Isthmus from being effected. They ask for a charter from Congress, and they seek no governmental assistance. This makes persons who have not investigated the subject think the route through Lake Nicaragna the less expensive and most practicable. The fact is, however, that if it wished to carry out their plan the company would need aid from Congress. The inference is plain that the proposal is merely to withdraw support from the other enterprises. Mr. Phelps and a few others are in carnest, but they alone will never carry it through. Not a cent of capital will ever be invested in Nicaragna. Many of those who support the project are interested in the Mexican Sondern Railway, which would be injured by the success of a canal or ship railroad."

"Have not many engineers pronounced your scheme impracticable?"

"No; those who redicale it are interested persons. No practical civil engineer of any standing has pronounced against it, and the verdict of the most enniment engineers here and in England is favorable."

Captain Ends showed several letters approving his plan, among which was one form F. L. Fernaid, Naval Constructor U. S. N. and one from Edward Hart also of the United States Navy, Mr. Fernaid expresses his opinion that there will be no difficulty whatever in transporting vossels in the manner in which Captain Ends proposes, and that the shipratroad will be a success both as an engineering achievement and as a financial investment. Mr. Hart's letter is to the same effect, and is equally

achievement and as a financial investment. Mr. Hart's letter is to the same effect, and is equally emphatic.

REVOLUTION IN DAIRY FARMING.

ENSILAGE USED FOR FOOD INSTEAD OF HAY-SUC-CESSFUL EXPERIMENTS NEAR POMPTON, NEW-

JERSEY. No proposed change in time-honored methods of agriculture has excited so deep un interest among progressive farmers as the recent experiments in preserving green fordge crops in allos, or coment-lined pits. One of the carlest advanturers in this new field was Mr. Clark W. Mills, of Arrancek Farm, near Polapton, N. J., and his siles are now as extensive as any in the county, and this success last year was sencouraging that he is now wintering 120 head of orned cattle and 12 horses without a pound of her. and he is confident that he will bring his entire stock through until May weather furnishes grazing. His store of ensilare (or "cow-kraut,") as facetions farmers eight the preserved folder), was gathered from less than thirteen acres of land, and it is simply the stakes of Indiae corn cut when green into half inch lengths and packed in siles under pressure so tightly as to exclude of about 600 tons, including send, tilinge, gathering, entling and packing ready for feeding at less than \$500. and when it is remembered that a sufficient amount of hay to answer the same purpose would have cost something like \$7,500, the value of the new process will be

Yesterday a number of gentlemen from various parts of its results. In the party were the Hon. James Beshop, Chief of the State Bureau of Statistics; Pro-fessor Groege H. Cook, of the Agricultural College and State Geologist; Theodore West, superintendent, and A. T. Neals, chemist of the State Experimental Farm, beside several prominent steek raisers like Messra wi k; kidgeway, Hateniason and Taylor, of Buchington County. In the bach, waten is 80 feet long, there was not a wisp of bay. but two pits, each 40 feet long, 13 feet wile and 20 feet deep, with streetly perpendicular walls of concrete. One site had been emptied, and from the other a section of the cover had been removed and the

wall for inspection.

Mr. Mrils has found by experiment that the freshly-cut maize can be compressed in values nearly one-half, and, herefore, he places a frame of plank difteen feet high and of the same width and length of the silo upon the oncrete wall, and fills the space to the top or the wooden tooded with heavy welchts, and m a few day, the cover

A call of four feet. In w. it is pointed and greeved, he may be treated, with the lat cause of each section projecting and it thing into those of the next one, so that under squally distributed with the whole moves do anward to extent. The section are an inchancite then the wide in the property is pre-sided water. The whole moves do anward to the pit, heaving a space for air and guess to escape as the review of the pit, heaving a space for air and guess to escape as the review of the pit, heaving a space for air and guess to escape as the region of the pit, heaving a space for air and guess to escape as the pit, heaving a space for air and guess to escape as the pit, heaving a space for air and guess to escape as the pit, heaving a space for air and guess to escape as the pit, heaving a space for air and guess to escape as the pit, heaving a space for air and guess to escape as the pit, heaving a space for air and guess to escape as the pit, heaving a space for air and guess to escape as the pit of a crowding are not form and the pit of a crowding are not form and the pit of a crowding are not form and to be and a contract and the latter than a pit of a pit of a crowding are not all the pit of a crowding are no

JOHN B. CARRINGTON.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.-John B. Carrington, proprietor and editor of The Journal and Courier, died this morning of crystpelas. He established that paper, and was the oldest publisher and editor in the State. He was a stockholder and director in many local corporations.

LYMAN DENNISON. RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 11 .- Lyman Denuison, founder of the Grocers' Bruk of New-York, died at the residence of his brother, Charles Denuison, at Little Silver, at noon to-day. He was eighty-five years of age.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The morning hour having been dispensed with, the SPEAKER proceeded to call the States. Requests were submitted as follows:

By Mr. COOK (Dem., Ga.)—To refund to the State of Georgis \$30,000, money expensed by that State for the common defence in 1777. Octoted to.

By Mr. BLACKBURN (Dem., Kr.)—The Sepate bill restoring Captain Sommervile Nicholson to the active list of the Navy. Passed.

By Mr. HENKLE (Dem., Mr.)—For the relief of James Monroe Heiskell, of Suldmers, Md. Passed.

Mr. CHITTENDEN (Rep., M.), rising to a question of personal privilege, and that during the delate upon the River and Harber Appropriation bill he had addressed an inquiry to the California of Committee on Commerce as to the location of Sampawanus Inlet. The gentlem in reply had violently impeached its (Mr. Chittenden's) assacity and knowledge of geography, and had stated that the unlet was on the East River, near New-York. It was not whilst thirty miles of N.w-York. It was not the East River, may be registed that his original suggestion was brought to a flad conduction chat there was not a man on the Committee on Commerce who knew where Sampawanus Inlet was situated.

Mr. COVERT (Dem., N. Y.) stated that though Sampawanus Inlet was on the coast of Long Island, it was yerly reasonable that the chairman of the Committee on Commerce should state that It was near New-York.

The SPEAKER had before the House a communication from the Roxoury Branch of the Iriah Land League, extending the thanks of that association to Congress for the sympathy expressed for the suffering Irish people. Laid on the table.

The House they, at 12:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, in the chair) on the private calendar. DR. WILLIAM HARKIN. TORONTO, Feb. 11.-Dr. William Harkin, member of Parliament for Prescott, was seized with a it in the Parliament House, this afternoon, and soon

Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 11.-Mrs. Ellen Edward Corse, wife of General John M. Corse and daughter of James E. Edwards, founder of The Burlington Hankeye, died this morning. Mrs. Corse was widely known in New-York and Boston, being a member of the Women's Club in the latter city.

BEQUEST TO AN ACADEMY. Boston, Feb. 11 .- It is understood that the

late John M. Pinkerion, of this city, lett by his will \$200,000 to the scademy in Berry. N. H., founded by his XLVITH CONGRESS-IIID SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. THE QUESTION OF PERMITTING ARMED TROOPS AT THE CAPITAL AT INAUGURATIONS-MR. DAWES REPLIES TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

shall be no expense to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The House Committee on Appropriations agreed this morning to repetationally to the House the bill making an appropriation to prosecute a search for the steamer Jeans bill is as follows:

-UNIMPORTANT SESSION OF THE HOUSE. SENATE WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1881. Bills and joint resolutions were introduced

ns follows and referred:
By Mr. KERNAN (Dem., N. Y.)—In relation to the In ternational Exhibition of 1883, authorizing and request ing the President, whenever he shall deem that adequate preparations therefor have been made, to invite the participation therein of foreign nations, provided there Mr. KERNAN asked the present consideration of the

bill is as follows:

That the sum of \$175,000, or so much thereof as may be needed, be and is hereby appropriated out of am money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of the Nay to the immediate charter or purchase, equipment as supply of a vessel for the proceention of a search for the steamer Jeannette of the Arctic Exploring Expedition, which the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to undertake, and such other vessels as may be found to need assistance during said cruise; provided that and vessel shall be wholly manned by volunteers from the Navy.

The House Committee on Naval & Since The House Committee on Naval & Since The House Committee on Naval & Since The Secretary of the Navy.

dozen pension bills were passed by the House, them one granting a pension of \$30 a month to

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

shall be no expense to the Government.

Mr. KERNAN asked the present consideration of the subject; but objection being made, the joint resolution was rotered to the Committee on Finance.

The Conference Committee reports on the House bill to grant hands to Dakota, Arizona, Montana and Wyoming Territories for university purposes, recommending the adoption of the Senate amendments was agreed to. By Mr. WALLACE (Dem., Penn.)—For the relief of the Philadeiphia and Reading Railroad Company; referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HOAR (Rop., Mass.) offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to consider and report whether the assembling at the seat of Government of large bodies of organized and armed troops, not under the command of officers of the United States or any National authority, be not likely to prove in fature danger-ous in practice, and whether any legislation or opinion by Congress on the subject be desirable.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) thought the inquiry at finis time, after preparations had been made by numerious military organizations to attend the inauguration, was thouportune. He believed that Americans as a people needed more holidays, and the day on which the robes and sceptre of the Government passed from the made of one man into the hands of another was one of the very few necepted National occasions when they found an inducement and an excuse for breaking away from business and elloving the recreation of a jauur. The inquiry could as well be made at some more easonable time which the next four years.

Mr. HOAR said his proposition had no special relevance to the courter of the resolution, which he construed as suggesting the presence of the Regular Army, while forbilding the attendance of the militar Herearded any suon doctrine as dangerous to popular liberty and one which Congress had not the right to assert.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) briefly replied to Mr. Hereford, and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. HEREFORD (Dem., W. Va.), from the same committee, reported adversely the b The House Committee on Naval Affairs agreed to-day The House Committee on Naval Analis agreed to deprete to report favorably to the House Representative Morse's bill "To establish and equalise the grades and regulate appointments and promotions in the Marine Corps."
It provides that the active list of line officers shall con-

appointments and promotions in the Marine Corpality provides that the active list of line officers shall consist of seven grades, not exceeding the following in each grade: One bigadier-general, commandant; three columns, twenty five first-licutements and twenty-draw second-licutemants; that appointments to fill vacancies in the grade of second-licutemant shall be made by the President from civil life and from such meritorious non-commissioned officers of the said corps as may upon examination before a board of marine officers in said board for appointment, preference to be given to such meritorious aid had professionally qualified to perform efficiently all the duties of the said grade, and be recommended by said board for appointment, preference to be given to such meritorious non-commissioned officers in said corps. The bill also prescribes the duties and manner of promotion in the other grades of the service.

The bill also prescribes the duties and manner of promotion in the other grades of the service.

The senate Committee on Territories this morning authorized Senator Saunders to report with a recommendation for passage the bill which provides for creating the Territory of Pembina; to consist of the aerthers half of Dakoto.

Representative Herndon, from the sub-committee having under consideration the special message of the President (of March 1, 1850), relating to what are known as the East Florida claims, submitted to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning a report which was adopted. The committee reports a bill directing the payment of the unpaid periton of these awards with interest thereon, at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, from the dates at which the several awards when the east for the passage of this sact, and recommends the passage of the same. The confirmal was instructed to report the bill invorably to the House and urge its passage.

The two joint resolutions introduced in the House by Representative Newberry providing for a joint Committee of the same, were referred to a s

CONFIRMATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 11.-The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nomius-

John P. Hartrantt, Collector of Customs at Philadelphia Charles II. Burns, United States Attorney for New damp chire; Charles L. Langley, to be Postmaster at Tipton. Iowa

NOMINATIONS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- The President sent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President sent
the following nominations to the Senate to-day:
Abbott L. Dorr to be United States Consul at Alipse, India,
Postmasters—Wright H. Barnes to be Postmasters
Chathani, N. Y.; Lecoard Wilson at Marshall, Mo., Wilson
Mullenix, at Hristol, Tenn.; Arthur S. Barber, et Alameda,
dai; William J. Bryan, at Brenham, Teras.
To be Assistant Surreons in the Army with the rank of
First Liceuleant—George E. Bushnell, of New-York City;
Marlborough C. Wyeth, of Montelair, N. J.; William H. Artnur, of Baltimore, Md.; and Heary P. Burningham, et St.
Paul, Minn.

FAIR PLAY FOR WHITTAKER.

The Whittaker trial was more largely at-

THE TESTIMONY TAKEN AT WEST POINT. ARGUMENT OF THE CADET'S COUNSEL AGAINST ITS INTRODUCTION-NOT IN THE NATURE OF ADMIS-SIONS-MAJOB ALEXANDER ON THE STAND.

Mr. VEST (Dam., Me.), from the Committee of annot Mining, reported without amendment the bill to amend Section 2.334 of the Revised Statutes relating to the publication of mining notices. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. HEREFORD (Dem., W. Va.), from the same committee, reported adversely the bill to amend section 2.334 relating to assessment of labor in mines. Indefinitely postponed.

He also reported adversely the bill concerning patents for placer clatus. Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Dal.) gave notice that on Monday he would ask the Senate to take up the House Funding bill an i consider it until disposed of. He added that he had not insisted upon baving it taken up this week in order that the debate mon it might proceed continuously when begun.

Mr. DAWES (Rop., Mass.), made a statement which, he said, was in some respects one personal to himself, in reference to criticisms upon his course and remarks made by him in the Senate on Ponca Indian seffairs as contained in a letter addressed to him from the Secretary of the Interlor, copies of which, he said, but he clasks of benators on the previous day. He had re-read the remarks referred to and final found nothing in them which he was willing to quality or withdraw, but on the contrary he now reaffirmed all that he had said on the desks of benators on the previous day. He had re-read the remarks referred to and final found nothing in them which he was willing to quality or withdraw, but on the contrary he now reaffirmed all that he had said on the subject. He was not accountable to any executive officer of the Government for the manner in which he discharged his duty, and he was not to be deterred in the discharge of that duty by any such proceeding as to its flow of the foundary of the foundary of with the acts and those acquainted with he saced the induffence of the Senate for a few minutes, to enable him ones for all to go to the bottom of the Poncas had been in the first of the bench of the Poncas, he recorded the total of the without him, and he ended yesterday than it has been any day yet. Fifteen, or twenty women were present, and their handsome and varied costumes contrasted strikingly with the glittering uniforms of the officers of the court. The first business of the day was the reading of testimony taken on Taursday, a proceeding which occupied two hours. Major Gardner's proposition to spread before the Court Whittaker's testimony given at the Court of Inquiry then came up. Mr. Chamberlain said, in reference to this:

I do not want the Court to think that I am here to fight shadows. If trust that its members have already seen that I have no disposition to delay matters. I believe in the old Saxon injunction, " You shall deal honestly with the all seem excedent. Mr. WaLLACE (Dem., Penn.) was gwarded the floor Court, but you shall make war for your client." Cadel Whittaker was examined four times at West Point. The Mr. Wallace (Dem., Penn.) was awarded the noof upon his constitutional amendments for a district system and a popular vote by the pursulty rule in Presidential elections, and speke for an hour upon the defects and cluegers inherent in the possent electoral codlege plan, and won d be remedied by applying the principle in the control of the person having the highest number of votes) to the Presidential control the highest number of votes to the Presidential control the inglassianumber of votes to the Presidential control to the significant number of its innuclated and principle of the free total colline and integrity, in the control to the free total colline and integrity, in the control to the free total colline and integrity, in the control to the control to the free total colline and integrity, in the control to the co The anticipation of the originators of the Restoral Copiege system, that it would secure a body of intelligent educate upon whose judgment and integrity, in the event of difficulty, the country could depend, had failed, the Prestiential electure being users insatuments to vote for party candidates. Practically, that system threatened the centary periodically with civil war, corruption and unarchy. The idea of the district system was no new one. It was suggested in the Convention of 1789, and had since been in noracle from time to time. It did not contemplate an absolute consolidation by a direct vote, but would be a direct vote for the candidates in each district as made by each State. It was as different from an election by the aggregate popular vote of the country as it was from the present system.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Wallace's remarks the subject was paged over. testimony. It is not right that sion of that inquisitorial examination should be brought into this court before he has had an opportunity to tell his story. I do not admit that any pa the second of the Court of Inquiry can be used as evidence in this court. Former admissions of the arcused

Mr. Chamberlain then argued further that past statements of Whittaker were not admissible as testimony the aggregate popular vote of the country as it was from the present system.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Wallace's remarks the subject was passed over.

The consideration of the Postal Appropriation bill appropriating, as reported from the Senate Committee, \$41,147,432 was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

The Confirctate that at the adjournment on the previous day the pending amending at was the one previous reported from the Committee on Post Offices, appropriating, to be expended under the direction of the Postamaster-General, \$1,000,000 in and of adpitional for its a postal service in American prosistel vessels; and that the question was open an anneal taken by Mr. Maxey from the decision of the chair, raining the amendment out of order, as in violation of the eventy-inith rule, which problems general logislation upon an appopriation bil.

After programmed debate, a vote was taken upon sestiming the decision of the chair in overraining the decision of the chair in overraining the amendment, the control of the chair in overraining the amendment. unless they formed a part of the transaction. The testi-mony which the Judge Advocate wished to introduce was given weeks after the outrare, and there was no possible ground on which it could be admitted. He cited a number of authorities in support of his argument. Major Gardner replied that the record was the best evidence of what Whittaker said at the Court of Inquiry that could be obtained. It was taken by a court official under oath, and it was essentially primary evidence. One of the charges made against Whittaker was perjury, and he did not see how this could be proved again unless his testim my at the Court of Inquiry was introetted a ununber of authorities sustaining his position. at the Court of Inquiry was to be introduced, he couldn's 29.

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Me.) said the pending amendment having been having drawn, was not sufficiently attarded, and he had prepared a subtitute covering precisely the same ground, but more exciting worded, which he would now should.

The substitute was read as follows: "For additional point service to foreign countries \$1,000,000, to be expended mater that direction of the Postmaster-General, and the Postmaster General, and the Postmaster to note that the lowest respondents in a contract of the contract with the lowest respondents in the contracts with the lowest respondents of the contracts with the lowest respondents and the contracts of the contract of the contracts of the contracts of the contract of the cont

person must be proved not by a record but by oral testi-

mony."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Chamber'am replied that if Waittaker's testimony at the Court of Inquiry was to be introduced, he couldn's see why the testimony of the other witnesses there was not used. What was the use of a single witness being examined before the Court if that theory was to be accepted in Whittaker's case! The members of the court-martial might have confiled thems-lives simply to studying the record of the Court of Inquiry instead of hearing any witnesses.

General Miles announced that the Court would wishabilits decision until Monday.

Major Charles P. Alexander, the surgeon who first examined Whittaker, was next called as a witness. The Major was the first to surgest that Whittaker mutilated himself and he is one of the most important witnesses against the colored cadet. He as a well-built man, a little above medium beight, with dark couply-sine, full black beard, black hair tinged with gray, and large, hamisome eves, which he uses with great effect. He was dressed in full uniform san his hands were encased in spotless white gloves. He gave his testimony with a somewhat supercillous air and apparently with an eye to its effect. He testified that he had been in the United Stajes Array nearly twenty-five years. He then used that he was perfectly conscious. The temperature of the cader's body, as well as his puise, were perfectly regular. The witness did not believe this would have been the case, if his story hall been true. His injuries were very slight, and were not of eiten a nature as to produce unconsciousness. There were no indications of his having been struck on the face. Whittaker had constructed himself several times in telling his story.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday morning, when Mr. Chamberlain will begin his cross-examination of Major Alexander.

THE ACCIDENT IN JERSEY CITY.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE DISASTER AT COMMO-The morning hour having been dispensed NIPAW STATION-CONDITION OF SOME OF THE

The wrecked car which was thrown from the INJURED. track of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey at the Communican station in Jersey City Thursday track of the Central Raircad of New-Lates and Communipaw station in Jersey City Tharaday evening and was almost destroyed by fire was removed early yesterday morning. Many persons visited the scene of the secient yesterday persons visited the scene of the secient yesterday, Mrs. Harris, of Morris-ave, Elizabeth, who was badly burned about the lower portion of her body, will be conflued to her bed for some time. Edward Reeves, the ticket agent of the company at Elizabeth, was dangerously ill yesterday, owing to a concussion of the brain caused by building harled head foremost against the roof of the car, but it is believed that he will recover. Charles Weeks, of Elizabeth, was conflued to his house yesterday by injuries to his breast and head. He was soated near the stove, but was not burned when it soated near the stove, but was not burned when it right arm crushed, his face out, and one discernal almost torn from his head by being thrown against, and almost through, one of the windows of the car, Many others were cut and bruised by the accident, but as their injuries were slight, and as they were able to go to their homes, their names could not be ascertained.

A MISUNDERSTANDING SOMEWHERE.—Elderly

A MISUNDERSTANDING SOMEWHERE.—Elderly Party: "Have those hearings best" Flatmonger: "Not acce, much; same order as hever as the haid shop; two for three a gence."—[Fun.